

Lots of people who appreciate the value of advertising don't believe in putting up money for it. —Jim's Junk.

## STRENUOUS WEEK FOR NEW YORK FINANCIERS

of Business Saturday Noon Found All the Great Banking Institutions Intact.

Withdrawals of Cash Continue, but the Atmosphere Is Expected to Be Clear Monday.

New York, Oct. 26.—In response to a request of the Associated Press and in view of the present situation, J. P. Morgan said today:

"As I have already said, I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of people realizing that the greatest injury that can be done in the present situation is the thoughtless withdrawal of funds from banks and trust companies and then hoarding the cash in safe deposit vaults or elsewhere, thus withdrawing the supply of capital always needed in such emergencies as that which has been confronted during the past week."

James Stillman, president of the National City bank, who, next to Mr. Morgan, has done more to bring out a solution of the financial difficulties in New York than any other man, said:

### Soundness Demonstrated.

"The wise and heroic action of the secretary of the treasury and the splendid efforts of Mr. Morgan, with the assistance of the clearing house, have demonstrated the sound financial condition of the clearing house banks of this city. Now, however, in order to facilitate the shipments of cotton, grain, tobacco and other products and to facilitate the imports of gold, the associated banks have wisely decided to combine their credit by the issuance of clearing house certificates and thus prevent the paralyzing of a very large part of the business of the country."

### Withdrawals Continue.

Calmness and growing encouragement were the dominant features of the financial situation when the great banking institutions closed their week today, with all the great financial institutions of the city intact, after having met their unprecedented demands of the past week. With this signal demonstration of the resiliency of the banks came the adoption of new and important measures to prevent a recurrence of acute strain. Although the stock exchange and their sensitive points were free from extreme agitation, yet there were heavy withdrawals of cash from several banks and trust companies, these withdrawals being for the most part by the smaller depositors. All the institutions affected continued to pay out on demand up to noon, the usual hour of closing on Saturday.

### Loan Certificates.

First of importance in the remedial measures was that of the clearing house association, in voting to issue clearing house loan certificates for the use of the banks themselves, in settling their daily balances at the clearing house. These certificates will not get into general circulation, but their use will enable the banks to keep in circulation for the needs of general business large amounts of currency which otherwise would be required for the settlement of the daily clearing house balances.

Plans were formulated to extend the benefit of clearing house certificates to the trust companies as well as to the banks which are at present members of the clearing house association. Another extremely important feature of today's news was the announcement by the National City bank that it had engaged \$5,000,000 in gold for import. It is believed by bankers and exchange brokers that this engagement is the beginning of what will probably be a continuous movement of gold to New York from abroad. The exchange market is very favorable for the importation of gold, and it is believed that no difficulty will be met with in securing the metal from Europe so far as may be needed.

The clearing house certificates will be issued to those banks making application and proving to the satisfaction of the committee appointed for the purpose the need for the certificates and their ability to deposit the proper collateral. No limit was fixed to the amount to be issued, but it is hoped that the amount asked for will be small.

### Trust Companies Declared In.

Another step was taken also of first importance, designed to offset the unfavorable effect which might be produced by the fact that the clearing house banks were in a position to obtain certificates, while the trust companies were left out of the arrangement. The fear that the trust companies would be unfavorably affected by such a decision was one of the financial difficulties which led several members of

the clearing house committee to oppose the issuance of certificates. The step taken to offset this danger was the presentation of a resolution by the clearing house committee to members of the association to the effect that trust companies should be admitted to the clearing house. It was provided that this resolution might be considered at a meeting of the association to be held hereafter. Thus far there have been no applications by the trust companies for admission to the clearing house, and the exact conditions on which they might be admitted have not been fixed. The requirement made from banks admitted to the clearing house is that they shall keep in their own vaults a reserve of 25 per cent of their deposits. This is a larger reserve than most of the trust companies have carried, since the requirements of the law of 1906 did not go beyond 10 per cent in cash on hand or on deposit in other banks.

### One Danger Removed.

While the action taken today is not immediately effective—so far as it relates to trust companies—it shows a willingness of the clearing house banks to co-operate with the trust companies, which greatly relieves the situation and removes the danger which some have feared—that each individual trust company would be left to shift for itself, while the associated banks in the clearing house stood firmly together. It is felt by conservative bankers that under present conditions it will not be prudent to pursue a narrow policy, and if it is necessary to bring the important trust companies into full fellowship with the clearing house it will be done. The clearing house certificates authorized today will be issued in substantially the same form as those authorized from 1890 down to 1893. Banks desiring to obtain the certificates will be required to present their applications to a loan committee, which will consist of the regular clearing house committee, with the addition of five other bank officials, who are experts in the judgment of the credits and in dealing with banking matters. These additional members are:

James G. Cannon, vice president of the Fourth National bank; Henry P. Davidson, vice president of the First National bank; Walter E. Frey, vice president of the Corn Exchange bank; George W. McCarran, president of the Mechanics National bank.

### Deposits Required.

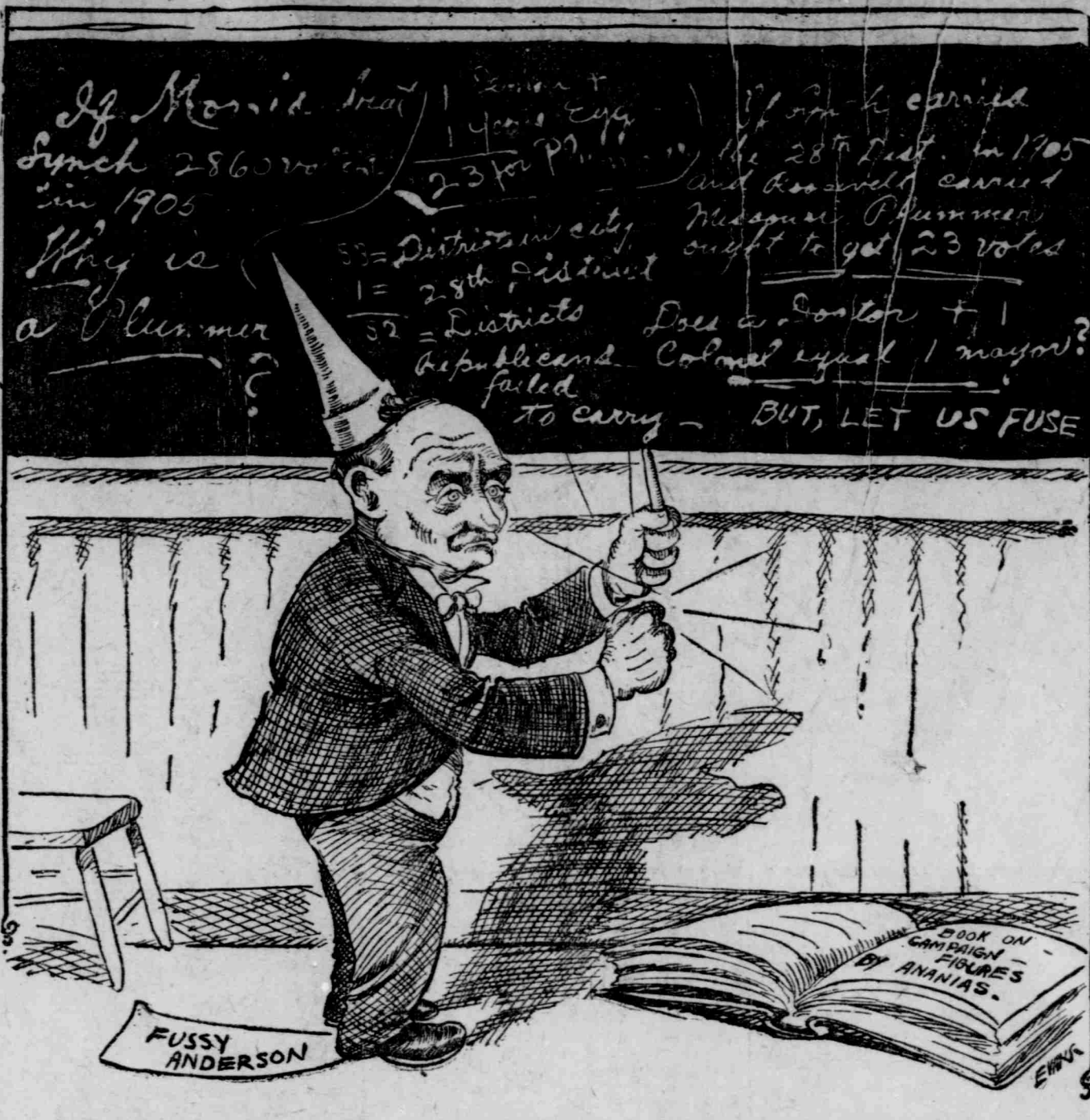
When a bank satisfies this committee that clearing house certificates are needed and the request is granted, the bank will be required to deposit first-class bills receivable or other good collateral, and will receive 75 per cent of the ascertained market value of such collateral for clearing house certificates. These certificates will be accepted in all settlements of debit balances against the bank at the clearing house. The effect of the issue of the certificates will be to increase the cash reserves of the bank unimpaired, so far as the demands through the clearing house are concerned, and will thus offset the heavy drain which might be imposed upon some of them if large checks withdrawing deposits turned up against them in the clearing house settlements.

The effect of the decision to issue clearing house certificates has usually been to restore confidence to a large degree and thereby to diminish the pressure which might logically be anticipated in view of the previous demand for currency. The cash left free in the banks will then be available to a larger extent to meet the ordinary demands for currency from deposits. The largest issue of certificates, up to the present time, was in 1893, when the total output was \$41,490,000, and the maximum outstanding at any one time was \$38,290,000. The first issue was made in that year on June 21, just before the announcement that the government of British India had suspended the free coinage of silver, and fear spread that it would be impossible to maintain the value of the silver dollar.

### Largest Gold Stock in World.

No such menace faces the money market at the present time, and under the operations of the gold standard law, the accumulation of gold in the United States is being maintained at a high level. The largest gold stock in the world. It is not believed that the demands of the present occasion for certificates will be large. The clearing house banks showed today specie holdings of \$196,426,000, of which nearly

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The Campaign Calculator.

## Real Fight is Between Morris and Bransford

The last week of the city campaign began this morning. The politicians will put the finishing touches on their work this week. A survey of the campaign that has been waging for more than five weeks shows that the Democrats have made the only rational pleas. Epitomized, the arguments have been as follows:

**DEMOCRATS**—Elect Morris because experience has taught that he will make the best mayor.

**REPUBLICANS**—Beat the "Americans" with Plummer.

**"AMERICANS"**—Elect Bransford and scare the Mormons.

The Republicans have based their campaign on a set of figures showing the vote at the last county election, a time when Richard P. Morris was not a candidate for any office, a time when every possible influence was brought to bear to insure a Republican victory.

It is whispered about by the Republicans that Plummer is stronger than Morris. Now Dr. Plummer is not well known to the people of the city. He is colonel of the first regiment of the National Guard and a member of the public library board appointed by former Mayor Thompson. He has never had any experience that would remotely qualify him to occupy the mayoralty.

Richard P. Morris, on the other hand, has served an invaluable apprenticeship in municipal affairs. For two terms he served as a member of the city council. Then he was promoted to the city treasurer's office, an office which he conducted for six years with distinguished ability. After that he was mayor for two years, and made the best record any mayor of Salt Lake has ever made.

It is absurd to say that Plummer is stronger than Morris. It is the height of political folly to say that the Republican nominee for the mayoralty can get more votes from this people than the Democratic nominee. Dr. Plummer is not as strong a candidate as was William J. Lynch, the Republican nominee of two years ago, and Lynch was unable to carry more than one voting district in the entire city.

Under the leadership of Lynch the Republicans failed to carry a single municipal ward or to elect a solitary councilmanic candidate. The result of the voting in 1905 was as follows:

	Morris.	Lynch.	Thompson.
First ward .....	1971	1291	2287
Second ward .....	1862	1237	2156
Third ward .....	1672	1176	833
Fourth ward .....	1458	701	1329
Fifth ward .....	867	565	1832
Totals .....	7830	4970	8437

Morris beat Lynch 2860 votes.

Thompson's plurality over Lynch was 3467.

Thompson's plurality over Morris was 607.

Richard P. Morris was the Democratic candidate today. The Republicans are deliberately overlooking the personal equation in this fight. They are attempting to deceive the people this year as they deceived them two years ago. All signs indicate that they will fail.

The Republican cause is weaker this year than it was two years ago, as is evidenced by the fact that they are making absolutely no effort to capture the council. They do not hope, and they cannot hope, to elect more than two of their councilmanic nominees. The next city council will, if there is anything in political indications, stand:

Democrats, 7; "Americans," 6; Republicans, 2.

If the Republicans had any hope of electing Plummer, would they let the council go by the board? Did they ever, when they really thought they could win, adopt such a course? Let us take a sane, reasonable view of the situation. Those who do not fail to reach the conclusion that the only ticket that has a chance to beat the nominees of the "Americans" is the ticket headed by Richard P. Morris. It is possible by methods such as were used two years ago to draw enough votes from Morris to give the election to Bransford, but the election of Bransford is the utmost that the Republicans can accomplish.

## VOTED AGAINST STRIKING

(Special to The Herald.)

Goldfield, Nev., Oct. 26.—The Miners' union today voted against a strike in sympathy with the Bishop (Cal.) union, which has been organized among the employees of the Nevada-California Power company, from which the local mines get power.

The Western Ore Purchasing company announces that it will resume business Monday and the mines and leases which have been obliged to close down will reopen.

Shipments for the week total 5,255 tons, valued at \$500,000.

Figures published today by the Chronicle show that the mines and leases of Goldfield have paid \$4,231,000 in profits during the year ending today, with a production of \$10,000,000.

The consolidated stock exchange today elected H. T. Bragdon, president; Captain J. A. Hassell, vice president; Augustus Sattion, secretary, and John

## PETTIBONE TRIAL WILL BE POSTPONED

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Oct. 26.—Attorneys for the state and defense in the case of George A. Pettibone, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, today signed a stipulation that the trial, which was set for next Monday, shall be continued until Nov. 18. The reason for the continuance, asserted in the stipulation, is the fact that Clarence Darow, chief counsel for Pettibone, is engaged in defending Steve Adams, on trial at Rathdrum for the murder of Fred Tyler. It also agreed that if Adams' trial is not concluded by the date named there shall be a further continuance.

Vardaman, treasurer. All these were members of the stock exchange board prior to the consolidation of the two exchanges, excepting Bragdon, who was president of the mining stock exchange, the older organization, since its inception.

## BIG QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

(Special to The Herald.)

Goldfield, Nev., Oct. 26.—The Consolidated Mines company has announced that the directors, at a meeting to be held Tuesday, will post a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, amounting to \$900,000, payable Jan. 25, 1908. The company announced when the first dividend of 10 cents was posted, which was paid yesterday, that 10 cents a month would be distributed. "We have 3,000 stockholders on the books," said George Wingfield, vice president of the company, today, "and find the task of making monthly distributions too great."

The company is understood to have a surplus of \$2,500,000, and is earning \$500,000 a month. There will probably be enough extra to make up for the difference between monthly dividends of 10 cents and quarterly dividends of 25 cents. The company will lease the Best & Belcher mill at Virginia City and two local plants and cease shipment to the smelters until the latter make settlements more promptly.

## MEASURES TAKEN FOR PROTECTION

Chicago Clearing House Association Will Issue Certificates During Stringency.

## MILWAUKEE WILL FOLLOW

SAVINGS BANKS REQUIRE NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The Chicago clearing house association tonight announced through a committee that it has decided to issue clearing house certificates. It was also resolved that savings banks should require from their depositors the notices provided for in connection with such accounts.

It was stated that the action was taken to prevent an undue drain upon the cash balances of the Chicago banks from outside institutions. No question of the solvency of the local houses is involved, members of the committee stating that none of the Chicago banks had asked for or is in need of assistance. The meeting was attended by a committee from the Milwaukee clearing house association, who informed the Chicago bankers that similar action is to be taken in the Wisconsin city tomorrow.

### Eight-Hour Session.

The decision in regard to the local situation was taken after an eight-hour session of the association. The financial stringency in New York was the primary cause of the meeting, and the situation was thoroughly discussed before a committee consisting of J. B. Forgan, president of the First National bank; J. J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, and F. A. Petter, president of the American Trust & Savings bank, was appointed to draw up the new rule of the association and make public an official statement of the action. The statement follows:

"Following the action of the New York clearing house association, the members of the Chicago clearing house association met today to discuss the situation.

### Resolved to Issue Certificates.

"In the interest of depositors and the public, and as a basis of immediate general assistance, the clearing house resolved to issue clearing house certificates, and also resolved that savings banks should require from their depositors the notice provided for in connection with such accounts.

"The immediate cause of the existing stringency is due to conditions not local to Chicago. The clearing house banks in New York City have concluded to issue clearing house certificates, while the large savings banks there also have put the rule requiring notice of withdrawals in force. The clearing houses of other cities, in session, have taken similar action.

"It is apparent that this result will be materially aided by the concurrent action of the savings banks.

### Good Effect Certain.

"The effect will be that banks will be enabled to adjust their balances between themselves with certificates, while the actual currency in the banks will be reserved for imperative needs. It is apparent that this result will be materially aided by the concurrent action of the savings banks.

"It is believed that this course is only temporary, and that the general situation will soon clear so that normal conditions will prevail. The Chicago banks are in exceptionally strong position. Not one needs any relief, but if some such course were not adopted, the currency in this city would be unduly drawn upon for other communities.

"The clearing house association hopes that upon reflection its course will meet with the approval of all depositors and patrons of the banks, and receive the hearty co-operation of the entire community."

## JOHN HAYS HAMMOND OUT

Contract With the Guggenheims Will Expire Shortly—Pope Yeatman His Successor.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boston, Mass., Oct. 26.—John Hays Hammond has resigned as advisory engineer to the Guggenheims, partly owing to ill health, but it is also understood that his five-year contract with the Guggenheim Exploration company will expire shortly. He will be succeeded by Pope Yeatman.

A. Chester Beatty, next to Mr. Hammond on the Guggenheim engineering staff, who is said to have been the recipient of a \$150,000 income from his Guggenheim associations, will also sever his connection with the "T. I. Broadway" companies. It is said that he will become associated with Robert D. Evans of Boston, which may or may not mean a future connection with the United Smelting, Refining & Mining company.

## CLAIMS FORTUNE AS HIS SHARE

Joseph L. Wilson, Old Eureka Prospector, Demands Hundreds of Thousands.

## INVOLVES RICH COLORADO

TELLS INTERESTING STORY OF MINING INCORPORATION.

After five years of wandering, Joseph L. Wilson, an old Eureka prospector, has returned to Utah to claim a fortune of more than \$300,000 to which he says he is entitled. Mr. Wilson is now in Salt Lake and has already employed lawyers to protect his interests.

He was one of the incorporators of the old Colorado Mining company, and declares that under the conditions by which the company obtained its original holdings in the Tintic region he became owner of one-third of the stock of the company. Half of this interest he later sold to Colonel George W. E. Dorsey, another of the incorporators of the company, and he gave away 10,000 shares. This left him owner 20,000 shares in the old Colorado company, which would be equivalent to 30,000 shares in the new Colorado company and represent a value of \$300,000.

Although Mr. Wilson claims this large fortune, he is at present none too well supplied with cash, and is living in a modest rooming house until he can gain possession of some of the wealth which, according to his story, is rightly his own.

### Tells Interesting Tale.

It is an interesting tale of mining life which Wilson tells. He went to Eureka many years ago and was brought there by R. G. Wilson, a pioneer hotel man. Eureka, who is now at the Cullen hotel, knew Prospector Wilson well in the old days and speaks highly of him. The prospector asserts that he discovered and located the four mining claims which afterwards became the property of the first Colorado company. In consideration of a certain amount of money and 80,000 shares of stock, Wilson decided the claims to the company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of a par value of \$1 each. Under this arrangement Wilson, says he, was entitled to one-third of the stock.

Among the incorporators of the company were Colonel Dorsey, Albert Hagan, D. S. Spencer and Mr. Wilson. After some time had passed, Wilson sold 40,000 of his shares to Colonel Dorsey for a cash consideration. At that time Colorado stock was selling considerably below par and the prospectors were satisfied with the comparatively small sum paid by Colonel Dorsey.

### Moved by Gratitude.

Following this sale of 40,000 shares, Wilson was taken sick and was brought to Salt Lake for treatment. He was nursed back to health at St. Mark's hospital, and in his gratitude he gave up his claim to the hospital with 5,000 shares of Colorado stock and gave the attending physician the same amount. This was because he had little ready money at the time and had no other way of showing his appreciation of what had been done for him.

On leaving the hospital, Wilson decided to go to Arizona on a prospecting trip. He owned considerable property in the Tintic mining district, and the strike upon the ground he had discovered had not yet been made, he was sometimes sorely pressed for cash and concluded to try new fields.

It is probable that some of his early faith in his discoveries had been shaken and that he had lost all hope of realizing a fortune in the Tintic region.

At any rate, he went to Arizona about five years ago, bringing a Globe-Walker in the southern country and heard only faint rumors of how things were going in Utah. While he was away the old Colorado company was reorganized. The new company was capitalized at \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares at a par value of \$1.

### Is Not Consulted.

Wilson claims that he was not consulted about the reorganization of the old company, although he was one of the incorporators, and alleges that he signed no documents by which his interests were merged into the new concern.

Learning of the great strike on the Colorado company's ground and the sudden leap in the value of the stock, he says he came to the realization that he was, or ought to be, a rich man. He says he made a demand for the remainder of the 50,000 shares of stock allotted to him when he parted with his mining claims, and failing to get the shares he decided to come to Salt Lake to press his claim.

As soon as Wilson reached Salt Lake he engaged Mr. Burton King, a local attorney, to represent him in the legal battle which will be waged to compel the Colorado company to acknowledge Wilson's claims. The case will be filed with the circuit court in the Colorado company to establish Wilson's right to about 30,000 shares of stock in the old Colorado company or their equivalent in the new company.

Both Judge Burton and Judge King were unwilling to discuss the case when asked about Wilson last night.

Wilson declares that when he sold 40,000 shares to Colonel Dorsey the stock was promptly issued. He says that the remainder of the 50,000 shares of stock allotted to him when he parted with his mining claims, and failing to get the shares he decided to come to Salt Lake to press his claim.

### Thought Interests Safe.

He explains that all the stock to which he was entitled on the formation of the Colorado company was not issued to him at the time of incorporation because the shares were pooled for a stipulated length of time. It was this pooling agreement, he alleges, which caused him to feel that his interests were safe when he left for Arizona.

The name of Ernest Williams, the missing manufacturer's agent is mentioned in connection with this deal as well as the Colorado-Success deal. How he figured in the matter was not explained.

## BRYAN WOULD TAX BANKS TO RAISE AN EMERGENCY FUND TO PREVENT PANIC

(Special to The Herald.)

New York, Oct. 26.—The best way to prevent a recurrence of the financial conditions, in the opinion of William J. Bryan, would be to provide a guarantee fund raised by taxing the banks themselves, which could be used in emergency to satisfy demands of the depositors.

"But the bankers," said Mr. Bryan, "are the very men who ought to be taxed, because they object to the tax." Mr. Bryan said he thought a general panic would not result from the present conditions in New York City. He is not inclined to hold President Roosevelt responsible for the present conditions.

"It would be unfair to hold President Roosevelt wholly responsible for the situation," said Mr. Bryan. "He should not be criticized for attacking manifest evils, but I do not mean to say that he has been wise in all that he has done."

"The real situation looks more like a scare to me than anything else," continued Mr. Bryan. "Certainly, the conditions throughout the country are not such as to warrant a panicky feeling. All industries are unusually prosperous, and prices are advancing. In that respect, the conditions are just the reverse of what they were in the panic of 1893, when prices were falling. Present conditions do not invite a general panic."

"I am not prepared to say how much the security of money has to do with the situation."

## UTES THREATEN TO FIGHT IF THEY ARE FORCED TO OBSERVE REGULATIONS

Washington, Oct. 26.—Captain Carter P. Johnson, Second Cavalry, stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, has started for the Cheyenne river reservation in South Dakota to use his influence with the troublesome Ute Indians, with a view to suppressing the outbreak. He was with the detachment of cavalry which accompanied the Utes when they settled on the South Dakota reservation more than a year ago, and after the wandering Indians has refused to return to their own reservation in Utah, Captain Johnson conducted the negotiations resulting in their settling in Cheyenne river reservation. He has considerable influence with the Indians, and was assigned to the present task at the urgent request of the Indian officials.

The captain has received no advice regarding the reported killing of Amos Baker, the agency farmer, by the Utes. A telegram from Assistant Clerk Craig, in charge of the Cheyenne river Indian reservation, says that Clerk Rustall has gone to the scene of trouble with twenty-five armed men, and that fears are entertained that communication has been cut off between the telegraph terminal at White Horse and Thunder Butte, where the Indians are located.

A telegram from Agent Downs says the Utes are quiet, but threaten to fight if compelled to observe the governmental regulations. He says the Indians must be disarmed at once, and that a squadron of troops be dispatched immediately for that purpose.